



Many Men of Many Minds

Woodrow Wilson.—It is the young men of the country who must correct the reaction and pessimism of some of the older men and push forward toward a realization of the genuine ideals which cannot be lived up to without courage and a constant renewal of fidelity to the purest conceptions of democracy and of international responsibility.

Neil Burkinshaw.—Driven from their homes at the point of a gun for the crime of joining the union, more than four hundred miners and their families are camping in tents on the snow-covered mountains in Mingo County, West Virginia.

Major A. V. Dalrymple.—Politics has played a large part in the delay of the successful operation of the prohibition laws. It is impossible to blame any party of adherents of any political organization. It is just one of those natural results of putting into operation a law that is obnoxious to a large percentage of the population.

Ernest O. Thompson.—Even from the mere money-getting standpoint, a young man may be making a great mistake in rushing off to the city.

After all, what are the things that enable him to make money? Aren't they industry, integrity, character, and friends? He spends more than twenty of the best years of his life in acquiring them and in proving to the people of his home town that he has them. Then he goes to the city—and starts in all over again. It may take him years to prove to an entirely new set of people that he has these qualities.

Sir Oliver Lodge.—Do not let us despise and condemn the gropings of science, which are after all leading in the same general direction. Mistakes may be made, now, as mistakes have been made in the past, but on the whole psychic inquiry is proving itself a handmaid to the Christian religion; it is restoring comfort to many a darkened home, and bringing back to a reasonable faith many who else would have wandered into the deserts of atheism and despair.

William Whitman.—Nothing develops any human being quite so much as meeting every single obligation, real or implied, that he ever assumes. The present-day habit, known in slang as "passing the buck," is keeping thousands of men from success.

Senator Reed Smoot.—The time has come for a complete overhauling of our government machinery. This is not a partisan enterprise, designed to show that all the confusion and inefficiency displayed in Washington is due to the Democratic administration. It is a plan to make a workable business organization out of the government.

P. W. Litchfield.—The purpose of industry is to serve humanity. Often, however, in the course of production such things as unguarded machines, unhealthful working conditions, and careless workmen creep in, because what should be everybody's business becomes nobody's business.

William L. Chenery.—The world is beginning to feel the reaction from the war effort. Depression and unemployment are not limited to America. Paris, London, Central and Southern Europe, Canada, Japan—there, too, is deflation taking its toll. During the fat years we failed to take thought for the future.

Warren G. Harding.—I want to see our America one of the greatest, aye, the greatest maritime nation, on the face of the earth. I have a profound conviction that if we had had a great merchant marine as an auxiliary of national defense, our rights never would have been affronted by the Central Powers.

Raymond Mortimer.—The history of taste is entertaining enough; but it makes for skepticism. After years of neglect the architecture of Versailles has again won general admiration. Men appreciate the expression which it gives to the characteristics of the *grand siècle*, the untroubled order which springs from a monarchy, and the good taste which distinguishes an aristocracy; they admire its majesty, and find even its pompousness agreeable.

J. Madison Gathany.—No less an authority than the Secretary of Agriculture has recently made public that certain food interests, particularly the large food speculators, have at times attempted the suppression of the crop reports. The secretary holds, in substance, that speculation in food products depends and thrives upon lack of information, uncertainty, and confusion on the part of farmers and the public. Were it not for the crop reports, the public would be at the mercy of the speculators, who would be free to issue any sort of misleading reports designed to influence prices.

Dr. W. P. Goodsmith.—I can tell a "moonshine" victim the minute I lay eyes on him. They come to us raving crazy. A whisky drunk staggers, he is sodden, and quite often fairly good-natured. But a moonshine victim doesn't stagger. He spins around like a top. His eyes are closed or nearly blinded, and he often has complete or partial paralysis of the brain. He is vicious and wants to kill.

Catherine Breshkovskaya.—The course of events in Russia has convinced me that it is too much to expect the Russian peasant to learn everything at once. The hope of Russia, as indeed of all other countries, is in the children. The remainder of my life will be devoted to work for children.

Robert N. Miller.—One of the compensating advantages which has resulted to business from the Federal income tax law is that the law has induced taxpayers to keep books, and to keep them accurately and soundly, so that at the end of each year they can tell with certainty whether they have made a success or a failure and why.

Harriet Connor Brown.—The coming months are a time of opportunity for those opposed to the militarization of America, a time more favorable to the cause of disarmament than will come again soon unless we women use well our wits and power before next summer.

Floyd W. Parsons.—Practically all the leading nations of the earth pursue a policy of encouraging frontier development. Alaska is our richest and in fact is our only frontier that remains undeveloped. Though our government has had a freer hand in working out the problem of Alaska than it ever had in planning the future of any of our states, less has been accomplished in the development of our great Northland than was achieved in the settlement of all other parts of our country.

Clarence W. Barron.—What we need to insure the prosperity of the country are things of the spirit. It is not more coal or more water power or more horse power.

Need the Spirit of Cooperation to Help Country

We need the spirit of co-operation and this can be had only by recognition of the law of mutual service. The spirit typified by Prussia in its attempted world conquest is not entirely local to Germany. The spirit of conquest over the neighbor, the spirit to make others subservient to one's self, the spirit to do less and get more, belts the entire world. It cannot be eradicated in a minute; it is the "primal, eldest curse," and the cause of all the fall in man. It is just human selfishness.

John Barton Payne.—To place all Indians on a plane of business equality with the whites will take generations, and those good people who by legislation duly hasten this period and thrust the responsibility upon the Indian of dealing with the white man before he is able to do so are doing the Indian a serious injury.

Senator William S. Kenyon.—The farmers worked to win the war, they planted great crops and sold at government-fixed prices and they now find themselves facing a great economic crisis. Their products are selling at prices below the cost of production. The farmer is tired of this, and the balance of the country cannot afford to let the farmer face a situation in which he believes he has not had a square deal.

Ole Hanson.—European unrest will never quiet down until the people of Europe know that they must remain at home and go to work and produce. As long as they can be financed by Americans, or can sell their paltry belongings and obtain a passport and passage to this country, they will keep coming and will not settle down. In other words it is cheaper to move than pay rent.

Edwin E. Slosson.—America, having oil to burn, has shared it generously with her needy neighbors—at a generous price. She has fed the million lamps of China and India and filled the tanks of friendly fleets and rival traders. Soon she will, like a foolish virgin, be begging sister nations for the loan of a little oil.

Chauncey M. Depew.—The winds roar and the breakers break, but they do not disturb the Supreme Court, nor the Constitution, nor Uncle Joe Cannon.

Takashi Hara.—We cannot say that there has been no cause for misunderstanding as regards affairs with China in the past, but that was a question of the ability of the men in power at the time. It was not due to any of the traditional principles of Japan. That the result of the deals with China were not such as a section of Americans had understood them to be is a matter which has now been brought home clearly to the people of the world. Of that I am firmly convinced.

Dr. Charles A. Steinmetz.—Although we are absolutely dependent on our electricity today, we have still only begun to use it. In the

Electricity Will Improve Life In Cities, He Says
city present methods of manufacture will be replaced with electrical methods. The present city with its dust and smoke will be unknown. It will be against the law to have a fire in the city limits. Life then will be worth living in the cities.

Theodore E. Burton.—Anyone who says that wages must be maintained at their present level is flying in the face of economic law. I do not say this from lack of regard for the working man. We are all anxious to pay the workers as much as possible. It is to our interest to do so. We are all workers in a true sense. But when they speak of war-time prices breaking and war-time pay remaining they are talking out of their heads.

Edwin T. Meredith.—It ought to be a fact that when the farms of the country produce abundantly, the consuming public will be liberally supplied with food at reasonable prices, the farmer taking his profit because of large production and the consumer receiving his increment of benefit from having an adequate supply at a reasonable cost.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh.—We are advised that the estimates for the army and navy of the United States for the current year amount to the almost inconceivable sum of \$1,500,000,000. If there were no other reason, the condition of the world at this time, staggering under heavy burdens of taxation, would furnish a reason for a reduction of armaments, and therefore tax reductions.

Nance O'Neil.—I never find it an easy matter to write of the theater. It always seems to me like baring to the world one's innermost secrets; like something too sacred to sit down and discuss in cold pen and ink. I have the same love for it that a child has for its parents, and so I do not see its faults and failings; like the child I see only the good in it, and so can speak only with pride and affection.

Raymond Poincare.—The reverse suffered by the Venizelos régime in Greece is the most alarming symptom of reaction upon the mind of the world and the changed relations between the vanquished and the conqueror nations.

Hugh C. Cummings, surgeon general.—At present, officers of the public health service are stationed at practically all of the important ports of continental Europe for the purpose of investigation and to make preparation for the application of disease preventive measures at European ports of departure whenever there should be resumed trans-Atlantic travel.

Frederick A. Wallis.—I am told by persons of unquestioned authority from Europe that at least 8,000,000 emigrants are ready to come here from a certain country, as soon as peace is declared, and the way is made clear. From personal information, I am inclined to believe there are more like 15,000,000 clamoring to come to America.